

over night and on Tuesday it will be taken formally to the capitol, where the state funeral will be held. On Wednesday the remains will be escorted to Canton and on Thursday, interment will take place at President McKinley's old home.

The preparation of the official program will not be completed until toward evening. A great many details will have to be worked out.

COMPLETING ARRANGEMENTS.

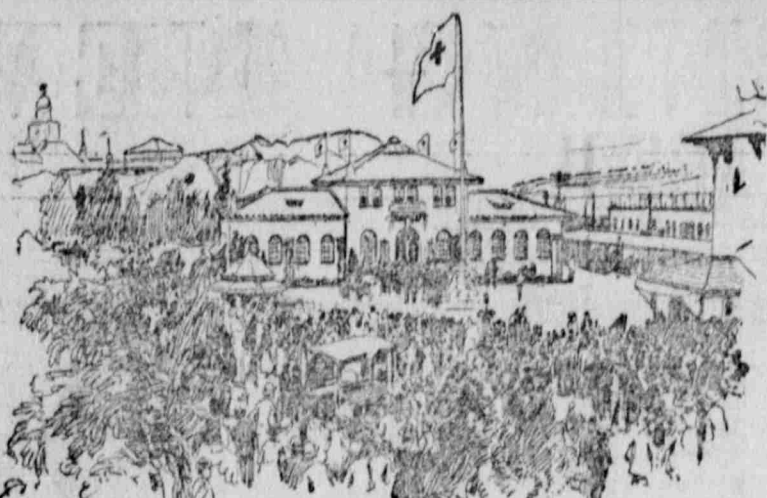
Washington, Sept. 14.—Gen. Gillespie, acting secretary of war, has received the following telegram from Col. Bingham at Buffalo, relative to funeral arrangements for the late President:

"Funeral train leaves here Monday morning at 8:30 for Washington via the Pennsylvania railroad and Harrisburg. Arrive before 10 o'clock at night. If possible the body will lie in east room of the White House Monday night. Mrs. McKinley and family will sleep in the executive mansion. Tuesday morning removal to capitol, to lie in state till Wednesday, probably 2 p. m., when train will leave for Canton via Harrisburg and Pittsburg. Gen. Brooke will reach here at 5 p. m. After cabinet conference the secretary will have further word for Washington."

At 1 o'clock Col. Webb Hayes said that it had been decided to hold brief services at 5 o'clock tonight, and that the remains would start for Washington on a special train at 7 o'clock Monday morning.

President Roosevelt Offers Condolence

Milburn House, Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The President went to the Milburn house to pay a visit of condolence to the grief-stricken wife before taking



SCENE IN FRONT OF EMERGENCY HOSPITAL WHILE THE WOUNDED PRESIDENT WAS THERE.

member of the Supreme Court he was succeeded by Gov. Griggs, of New Jersey, and the latter was, at his own request, relieved at the beginning of the present term, Mr. P. C. Knox, the present incumbent, assuming the office.

In each of the postoffice, war and interior departments, there has been one change. Mr. Smith succeeded Mr. Gary in the postoffice department; Mr. Root Gen. Alger in the war department, and Mr. Hitchcock Mr. Bliss, in the interior department.

Announcement at White House.

Washington, Sept. 14.—The official announcement was received at the White

In constitutional session on the second of December, less than three months hence. This president was seen by President Arthur, after the death of Garfield.

President Arthur did convoke the Senate in special session, but circumstances are somewhat different in the present instance. The last Congress performed its work so completely that in case the entire body should be brought together in extra session, there would be no special service for it to perform and there would be but little more to do than to confirm the nominations to office, made by the President.

It would not, of course, be necessary to summon the entire Congress for this purpose, if there should be a desire on

departments. Upon being notified of the President's death in the early morning he telegraphed as follows:

"Department of State,
Washington, Sept. 14.
"Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, North Creek, N. Y.:
"The President died at 2:15 o'clock this morning.
(Signed) JOHN HAY,
"Secretary of State."

A response came from President Roosevelt as soon as he arrived at North Creek, at 8:20 o'clock this morning. He replied with acknowledgment of the message and said he could not express his sorrow in suitable terms. He added that he was starting at once for Buffalo on a special train from Nauvoo, expecting to arrive at the former city at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The secretary of state, after conferring with Secretary Gage, the only cabinet officer remaining in the city, decided to leave immediately upon the death of President McKinley and he had already taken the oath of office to serve the United States government when he became Vice President so that after all the taking of a new oath was not a ceremony that seems to be absolutely necessary to prevent an interregnum in government. It is not doubted, however, that President Roosevelt will take the oath as soon as he arrives at Buffalo, if for no other reason than to keep within the line of precedents.

The first outcome of the consultation in the secretary's office was the issuance of the following order:

Department of State, Washington, D. C., Sept. 14, 1901.

"Out of respect to the memory of the President the executive departments will be closed today and on the day of the funeral."

(Signed) "JOHN HAY."

This order was communicated to all of the heads and acting heads of the executive departments in Washington, by the government telegraph and they in turn issued necessary orders to bring to a stop the wheels of government, not only in the nation's capital, but throughout the land, wherever there is a government post or building.

Secretary Gage held a conference this morning at the conclusion of which it was stated that in all probability the members of the cabinet would not tender their resignations until after President McKinley's funeral. They had not been in consultation with the members of the cabinet now at Buffalo, but the view was expressed that there would be no difference of opinion on that point.

THE AUTOPSY.

Death Direct Result of Gangrene Produced by Bullet Wound.

Milburn House, Buffalo, Sept. 14.—The autopsy has been completed and a bulletin on the subject will soon be issued. Dr. Mynter announced that death was the direct result of gangrene produced by the bullet wound. The bullet has not been found. At the close of the autopsy it was announced that the bullet supposed to have lodged in the muscles of the back had not been found. A further search will be made. Death was caused by toxemia.

MRS. MCKINLEY.

Remains in Her Room Bravely Bearing Her Burden of Sorrow.

Milburn House, Buffalo, Sept. 14.—It is definitely learned today that it was Mrs. Barber, Mrs. McKinley's sister, who broke the news of her great loss to the stricken wife. She went from the bedside of the dead President to the wife, whose condition was such that it seemed necessary to remove her from the sick room before the end.

Mrs. McKinley is occupying a large south room in the Milburn house, overlooking Delaware avenue and Ferry streets. Through the drawn shades the early morning light was breaking when Mrs. Barber heard that the sleep into which the President had passed would know no awakening. Mrs. McKinley, whose extreme delicacy was for years the President's one great sorrow, received the news with unexpected calmness, and at once acquiesced in the request of her physician and family to leave the details of the sad ceremony in which the entire nation is to join, entirely in the hands of official and personal friends, who are assembled.

All day long she has remained quietly in her room, stricken to the soul, but bravely bearing her burden, because she knows "the major," as she lovingly calls the late President, would bid her to do so. Dr. Rixey, who for years has guarded her from all excitement and was in constant attendance during her recent illness in San Francisco, is much encouraged by the way she is bearing up at present, although it is quite possible the strain of the death of her husband will be too much for her to return with her sister to Canton to avoid the serious strain of a state funeral.

Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, Mrs. Lafayette McKim of Chicago, Mr. Duncan and Miss Helen McKinley, the President's sister, Mrs. Barber and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick, relieve each other in attending to Mrs. McKinley's wants and in trying to fortify her for the ordeal to come. Mrs. Hobart, widow of the late Vice President, who called this morning, accompanied by her young son, Garrett A. Hobart, Jr., the only person mentioned in the family party above mentioned, thus far admitted to Mrs. McKinley's presence.

Will Locate Bullet with X-Ray.

Milburn House, Buffalo, Sept. 14.—An x-ray machine will be used to ascertain the location of the bullet in the President's body. A machine has been sent for and it is said the examination will be made today. The doctors engaged in the autopsy have taken a recess for luncheon.

Richard Crocker Arrives. New York, Sept. 14.—Richard Crocker was a passenger on the steamship Lucania which arrived here from Liverpool today. He would not discuss politics. "When the whole American nation is filled with sorrow at the untimely death of our chief magistrate, it is no time to talk politics," he said. "Under the great affliction that has befallen us, Democrats and Republicans stand side by side as American citizens with uncovered heads, shocked and grief-stricken at the death of our dear President."

HAY NOTIFIES ROOSEVELT.

Sent Simple Message Announcing President's Death.

Washington, Sept. 14.—In a saddened spirit the officials of the government in Washington took up their work this morning. The presidents required all of the government work to be suspended today, but there were certain indispensable formalities to be carried out and this need brought the chief officials and acting heads of departments to their desks at the usual hour, though later on the clerks and the subordinate employees were engaged for the day. Secy. Hay spent the morning in consultation with the heads of the various

ENGLAND IS IN MOURNING.

Union Jack at Half Mast on Westminster Abbey.

RESPECT FOR PRESIDENT.

Everywhere Are Displayed Emblems of Sorrow—All Europe is Deeply Moved.

London, Sept. 14.—From the towers of Westminster abbey, from the grey buildings where the government of the empire is administered, from the mansion house and law court from churches, hotels, and business and private houses in London, union jacks are flying at half mast, as a mark of sympathy for the murdered President. All the stock and commercial exchanges are closed.

At the United States embassy a quiet, sorrowful crowd, many of the visitors being in deep mourning, passes in and out, recording their respect for President McKinley.

Telegrams are pouring in from prominent Englishmen, societies and municipalities. It seems as if every little town in England is individually telegraphing an expression of sympathy to the United States. As yet, however, rather unsettled, but it is probable that a memorial service of imposing proportions will be held in Westminster abbey, as was done at the time of the death of General Grant. Whether the British government will issue an official notification of mourning rests chiefly with King Edward.

Affecting scenes marked the announcement of the death of the President at the Ecumenical Methodist conference which passed resolutions declaring that the whole Christian world sympathized with the American people. Throughout its length and breadth of Europe, feelings similar to those evoked in the British metropolis seem to have been evoked. Perhaps this is best voiced by the Wiener Tagblatt which says: "The ocean is not wide enough to hold all the sympathy that is streaming from the old world to the new."

Ambassador Choate arrived at the embassy from Scotland at an early hour this morning. No official news of President McKinley's death had been received there prior to his arrival, but the Associated Press dispatches announcing the death of the President were taken as sufficient justification for the lowering of the flag upon the embassy, to half-mast. As the crowds hurrying to pay passed the embassy, many persons bared their heads upon seeing the mournful droop of the flag. Callers commenced to come early and write their names in the book opened for the purpose of condolences.

All the papers are issued extra, lined with deep black, and sympathy is universally expressed. The lord mayor sent to United States Ambassador Choate the following message: "The citizens of London are profoundly moved and deeply affected by the sad intelligence of President McKinley's death. They had hoped that Providence, so valuable a life might have been spared for the good of his country. In their name, I bow to tender to your excellency heartfelt sympathy, and shall be grateful if you convey it to Mrs. McKinley and the people of the United States. The eminent career and public virtues of Mr. McKinley are widely appreciated here, and will long be remembered by many persons bared their heads upon seeing the mournful droop of the flag. Callers commenced to come early and write their names in the book opened for the purpose of condolences."

A meeting of the London corporation to pass a vote of condolence will be held Thursday next.

Sympathy from King Edward.

London, Sept. 14.—King Edward telegraphed to Ambassador Choate as follows: "Most truly do I sympathize with you and the whole American nation at the loss of your distinguished and ever-to-be-regretted President."

(Signed) EDWARD REX.

German Flags Half Masted.

Danzig, Sept. 14.—When Emperor William heard of the death of President McKinley he immediately ordered the German flag to half mast, and hoist the Stars and Stripes at their mainposts.

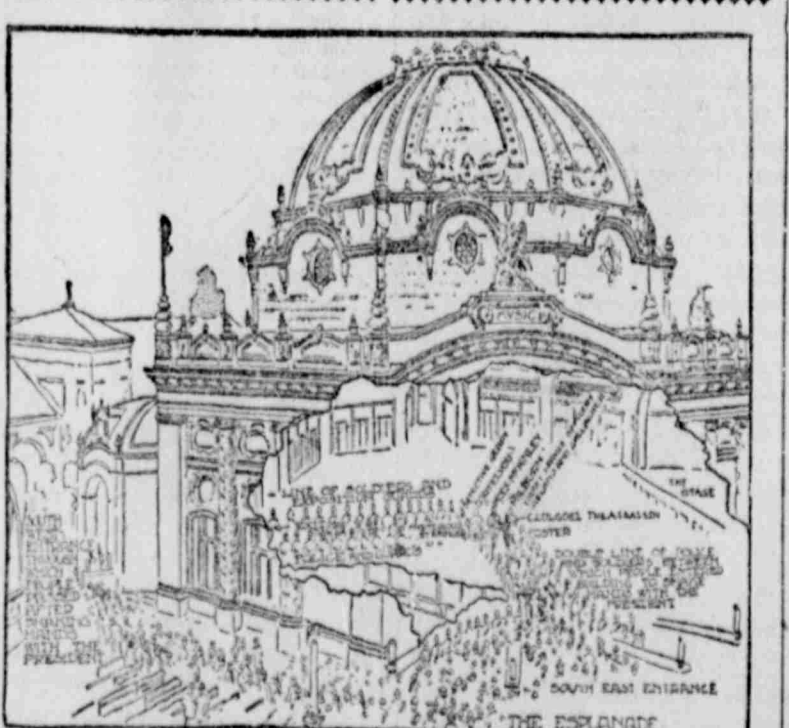
LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

Speak in High Terms of His Public and Private Virtues.

London, Sept. 14.—The Times, in an editorial feelingly expressing Great Britain's participation in the grief of the United States, says:

"Mr. McKinley's high character, as well as private life, will be more fully realized than ever before and after he has passed away."

"He will not be remembered as a statesman remarkable for original views or distinguished by bold initiative in policy; but in a marked degree he has been a typical representative of the prevailing opinion of the majority of the American people. He has been actuated throughout his life by a strong sense of duty. His devotion to his country was never questioned even by those who have differed from him. He has been courageous and clear-sighted."



SECTIONAL VIEW OF TEMPLE OF MUSIC, SHOWING SCENE OF SHOOTING

SIDEBOARDS and BUFFETS



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and has left his mark upon his time.

"The tragic ending of an honorable career would ensure for him a prominent place in the memory of his countrymen, even if he had not won it already by good and faithful service to the state."

The Morning Leader appears with heavy mourning borders and prints portraits and sketches of the lives of the late President McKinley and of Theodore Roosevelt. It expresses editorially the great sympathy felt in Great Britain and suggests that the only appropriate expression of national sympathy will be the holding of a memorial service in St. Paul's cathedral.

The Leader says:

"Mr. McKinley came of the stock which built the cathedral. He belonged to a race whose leaders are buried there. We could find no apter mode of emphasizing the unity of the Anglo-Saxon people."

The Morning Post, announcing the news of the President's death in black border, editorially describes Vice President Roosevelt as a "good all-around man, who, if a crisis should unfortunately come, is the man marked out to meet it."

FROM EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Sends Sympathy to Mrs. McKinley and to the Nation.

Danzig, Sept. 14.—Emperor William sent the following dispatch today:

"To Mrs. McKinley, Buffalo: "Her majesty, the empress and myself beg you to accept the expression of our most sincere sorrow in the loss which you have suffered by the death of your beloved husband, felled by the ruthless hand of a murderer. May the Lord, who granted you so many years of happiness at the side of the deceased, grant you strength to bear the heavy blow with which he has visited you."

(Signed) "WILLIAM, I. R."

Emperor William also sent the following dispatch to Secretary Hay: "I am deeply affected by the news of the untimely death of President McKinley. I hasten to express the deepest and most heartfelt sympathy of the German people to the great American nation. The German nation mourns with the American nation for her noble son who lost his life whilst he was fulfilling his duty to his country and people."

(Signed) "WILLIAM, I. R."

Pope Prays for Dead President.

Rome, Sept. 14.—A special dispatch from Rome says the pope prayed an hour today for the soul of President McKinley. The pontiff wept with uncontrollable emotion on receiving the news of the President's death. All audiences at the vatican have been suspended.

News in France.

Paris, Sept. 14.—The news of President McKinley's death became known here generally at about 10 o'clock and the central portion of the city immediately bristled with flags and crepe-draped American flags. The United States embassy and consulate, all the hotels and American business houses and the establishments of many French firms on the Avenue de l'Opera, the Rue de la Paix, the main boulevards and the Champs Elysee carried displayed this mark of respect.

The United States embassy had not received official notification of the President's death when the Associated Press dispatch announcing it arrived and at half past nine the news was conveyed to the embassy.

Ambassador Porter, who has not been well for the past fortnight, was deeply affected by yesterday's intelligence. He had undergone a very painful but not dangerous operation for a local trouble yesterday and was upset by the sudden change for the worse in Mr. McKinley's condition. His physician therefore ordered that he should be at complete repose and forbade that the news of the President's death be communicated to him this morning. He will be notified later in the day.

The minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, called at the embassy at 10 o'clock but could not be received. A few minutes later President Loubet drove up. The ambassador's physician received him and explained that the news had thus far been kept from Ambassador Porter and it was deemed inadvisable to allow him to receive any news. President Loubet expressed deep sympathy with the ambassador and asked that the latter be informed of his visit and that he intended personally to convey condolences over the loss sustained by the American people. He then departed.

The doctor says there is absolutely no danger from Ambassador Porter, who only needs rest to insure his complete recovery within a few days. In fact but for the shooting of President McKinley, General Porter would have started on a journey to Constantinople next Saturday as planned.

Madrid Papers Are Friendly.

Madrid, Sept. 14.—Several of the Madrid newspapers publish editorials upon the death of President McKinley of whom they all speak in terms of respect.

News in Vienna.

London, Sept. 14.—The Daily Telegraph this morning publishes the following dispatch from Vienna: "The news of President McKinley's death aroused the deepest sympathy of all classes in Vienna and immediately brought into prominence again the question of dealing with anarchists. Dr. Engelmueller, Austro-Hungarian minister to the United States, who is now in Vienna, is not hopeful of any concerted action against anarchism. He says that any positive measures would be extremely difficult in Great Britain and the United States, but that the United States will probably adopt much more stringent measures against immigration."

Was the Bullet Poisoned?

Chicago, Sept. 14.—A startling possibility is suggested by Dr. James A. Lyndon, of this city. In commenting upon the death of President McKinley, he said that the bullet which went through the stomach and remained in the body might have been poisoned. The irritation that produced the increased pulsations and temperature could have been caused by a poisoned lead ball when all other conditions favored recovery.

"By dipping the bullets in pus or deadly chemicals, the assassin may have made sure of his victim," said Dr. Lyndon.

Will Close Exposition Temporarily.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 14.—As soon as the dying condition of the President became known to the fair officials last night orders were given to close the exposition grounds. The exposition will remain closed today and Sunday.

Boer Cause Warning.

Berlin, Sept. 14.—The Polish Westphalian Zietune, in an article dealing with the South African situation says: "We hear that President Kruger, whose health is excellent, regards the burghers cause as hopeless. He declares that the Boers do not desire the intervention of the powers, as only Great Britain would get the benefit of such intervention."

ADMIRAL HOWISON'S SUCCESSOR

Admiral Ramsay is Selected for that Position.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Admiral Ramsay, at one time chief of the bureau of navigation, has been selected as Howison's successor on the Schley court.

It is impossible now to predict as to Admiral Ramsay's acceptability to Admiral Schley as a member of the court. The admiral did not care to commit himself today, but referred all inquiries to his counsel, and the latter is absent from Washington, their views cannot be obtained here.

Admiral Dewey notified Admiral Schley by telephone today that the court of inquiry will resume its sessions at 11 o'clock on Monday morning next. The third member of the court, Admiral Ramsay, will fill the place vacated by Rear Admiral Howison.

It is well understood, of course, that Admiral Dewey's order assembling the court on Monday next was contingent upon the President's condition.

OBITUARY.

HORROCKS.—Died at Pleasant Green, Utah, Sept. 13, 1901, at the age of 84, Elizabeth Horrocks, wife of the late Edward Horrocks. She was born in Cheshire, England, in 1823; was the daughter of Joseph and Charlotte Clark. She followed the Christian faith of her father, and was a member of the early days, being converted by Parley P. Pratt, and emigrated to Utah in 1858. She endured all the persecutions received by the Saints, never murmuring or complaining, nor doubting the goodness of our Heavenly Father. She was the mother of six children, four of whom survive her. She had twenty-seven grand children and eleven great-grandchildren. She died at the home of her daughter, Sister Mary Coon, where all was done that kind hands and loving hearts could do for her. (Millennial Star please copy.)

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HEWLETT BROS., CO.

Prof. A. Lamoureux, B.S., L.L.B. Recently of Paris, France, has opened his school of the

French Language and Literature in the Temple building, room 517, and is ready for the reception of pupils. Apply for terms from 11 to 12 a. m. and 4 to 5 p. m.

MRS. MCKINLEY AT THE BEDSIDE OF THE PRESIDENT.

the oath. He will return to the Wilcox residence and be sworn in there, as the cabinet arranged.

PRESIDENT'S FIRST CABINET.

Only Three Remain of the Eight Who Entered It.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Of the eight men who entered President McKinley's cabinet at the beginning of his first administration only three remain. These are Secretary of the Treasury Gage, Secretary of the Navy Long and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson.

The greatest numbers of changes have taken place in the state department and the department of justice. Three men have served as the head of the state department since the 4th of March, 1897. The first of these was the late Hon. John Sherman, who surrendered his place in the Senate to become the premier of Mr. McKinley's first cabinet. At the outbreak of the Spanish war he retired and was succeeded by Judge William Day, of the President's home city, Canton, who, when the war closed, gave place to the present incumbent, Hon. John Hay, who had been Mr. McKinley's minister to Great Britain. All three were Ohio men. The first attorney-general under President McKinley was the present Supreme Court justice, Hon. Joseph McKenna. When he became a

House at 2:15 a. m., and is as follows: Buffalo, Sept. 14.—Colonel S. B. Montgomery, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C. The President died at a quarter past two o'clock this morning.

GEO. B. CORTELYOU.

Extra Session Not Probable.

Washington, Sept. 14.—It is not believed here that President Roosevelt will find it expedient or necessary to summon Congress to meet in special session. There is only a very meager sprinkling of senators and members of the House of Representatives in Washington, but those here generally hold the opinion above expressed. Some even go to the extent of predicting that there will not be an extraordinary session of the Senate, though on this point there is a difference of opinion. The matter is entirely optional with the new President.

The statute providing for the succession to the presidency requires that Congress shall be convened in case a member of the cabinet becomes President, but the statutory requirement does not apply to the presidency through the death of the President. It is believed since the law does not call upon him to do so the new President will not summon Congress in special session, but will allow the affairs of the different departments to remain in their present hands until Congress shall meet.

the part of Mr. Roosevelt to make a large number of nominations.

CORRIGAN'S LETTER.

Issues One to His Priests Expressing Sorrow at President's Death.

New York, Sept. 14.—On the receipt of the news of President McKinley's death Archbishop Corrigan issued a letter to all the priests in his arch



AFTER THE SHOOTING. (Taking the president from the Temple of Music.)

diose, expressing grief and sorrow. The letter directs the priests, after high mass on every Sunday of this month, to recite with the people the litany of the saints, that God in His mercy may look graciously on the nation and drive from it the dangerous and fatal principles whose consequences have plunged the whole land in sorrow. The archbishop continues: "I would request you further, to impress upon the faithful constant teachings of our holy father, Pope Leo XIII, against the errors of socialism."

"Pope Leo XIII denounced the pest of socialism and anarchy in his very first encyclical letter, and on many later occasions. These teachings of the sovereign pontiff are directed to working classes, and to peoples of the various nationalities."

Richard Crocker Arrives.

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BIOGRAPHICAL.

William McKinley, President, was born at Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio, January 29, 1843; was educated in the public schools, Poland academy, and Allegheny college; before attaining his majority he taught in the public schools; enlisted as a private in the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, June 11, 1861; promoted to commissary-sergeant April 15, 1862, to second lieutenant September 23, 1862, to first lieutenant February 7, 1863, to captain July 25, 1864; served successively on the staffs of Gen. R. B. Hayes, George Crook, and Winfield S. Hancock, and was brevetted major in the United States Volunteers by President Lincoln for gallantry in battle March 12, 1865; detailed as acting assistant adjutant-general of the First division, First Army Corps, on the staff of Gen. S. S. Carroll; mustered out of the service July 26, 1865; returning to civil life, he studied law in Mahoning county; took a course at the Albany (N. Y.) Law school, and in 1867 was admitted to the bar and settled at Canton, Ohio, which has since been his home; in 1869 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Stark county, and served a term in that office; married to Miss Ida Saxton in January, 1871; in 1876 was elected a member of the National House of Representatives, and for fourteen years represented the congressional district of which his county was a part; as chairman of the ways and means committee he reported the tariff law of 1890, but in November following was defeated for Congress in a gerrymandered district, although reducing the usual adverse majority from 2,000 to 200; in 1891 was elected governor of Ohio by a plurality of 21,511, and in 1893 was re-elected by a plurality of 30,995; in 1894 was a delegate at large to the Republican national convention and supported James G. Blaine for President; was a member of the committee on resolutions and read the platform to the convention; in 1898 was also a delegate at large from Ohio, supporting John Sherman, and as chairman of the committee on resolutions again reported the platform; in 1892 was again a delegate at large from Ohio, and supported the re-nomination of Benjamin Harrison, and served as chairman of the convention. At that convention 182 votes were cast for him for President, although he had persistently refused to have his name considered. On June 18, 1896, he was nominated for President at St. Louis, receiving 661 out of a total of 965 votes. He was elected President at the ensuing November election by a popular plurality of 609,000 votes, and received 271 electoral votes as against 176 for William J. Bryan, of Nebraska. During his first term as President the country successfully conducted two wars—the Spanish and Philippine. Unanimously renominated for President at Philadelphia June 21, 1900, and again re-elected over W. J. Bryan, this time with largely increased popular and electoral majorities.